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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
4	Case No. 05-44481	
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6	In the Matter of:	
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8	DELPHI CORPORATION ET AL,	
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10	Debtor.	
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14	United States Bankruptcy Court	
15	One Bowling Green	
16	New York, New York	
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18	January 17, 2008	
19	10:26 AM	
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21	BEFORE:	
22	HON. ROBERT D. DRAIN	
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Okay. This is Delphi Corporation. Just for those of you who are standing and not participating, as you can see from the sign there is an overflow courtroom which has the advantage of letting you use your various devices and for the benefit of the people in that courtroom as well as people appearing on the phone I'm going to ask the parties to try to remember to speak into the microphone because that's what gets picked up in both cases.

Okay, Mr. Butler.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, good morning. Jack Butler, Kayalyn Marafioti and Al Hogan appearing with our colleagues on behalf of Delphi Corporation and it's debtor affiliates and subsidiaries for our confirmation hearing on the first amended joint plan of reorganization of Delphi Corporation and its affiliated debtors and debtors in possession that was filed on December 10, 2007 at docket number 11386.

Your Honor we did file a confirmation hearing agenda and it has been served. And we would propose to address the matters in the order on the agenda.

THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the first matter that I'd like to deal with, in connection with the rule -- Bankruptcy Rule 3018(a), there are only four motions that were filed in this case seeking an estimation of claims for the purposes of

voting on the plan of reorganization. Three of those -- all of those matters have been resolved. Let me just address the first -- address them and the only -- and then Mr. Burger can deal with matter number four.

Bank of America -- number one on the agenda is the Bank of America motion for temporary allowance of claims at docket number 9683. Number two is the Technology Properties motion for temporary allowance of claims at docket number 10425 and number three is the FCI claims estimation motion at docket number 11618. Those have all been withdrawn and will not be proceeding this morning.

I'll let MR. Burger address the SPCP group motion for temporary allowance of claims at docket number 1169.

THE COURT: Before -- before I hear from him, they've been withdrawn, is there any agreement as to the amount of the vote or it's just --

MR. BUTLER: Those matters, I believe, unless someone tells me -- correct me, I believe -- my understanding is those have simply all been withdrawn.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. BERGER: Judge, Neil Berger, Togut Segal & Segal. Your Honor, as to the Silver Point motion we have an agreement we communicated to chambers last night that it is going to be withdrawn. Silver Point agrees to withdraw its Rule 3018 motion provided that Silver Point is permitted to vote its

claim number 14347 as assignee of NXP Semi Conductor in class three in the amount of \$194,272.52 and it's claim number 11567 as assignee of ON Semi Conductor in class 5C in the amount of \$24,141.71 provided though, Your Honor, that the 5C ballot on claim number 11567 can only be cast to supersede Silver Point's prior ballet on that case. The concept is it can't be counted twice let it be counted once.

Based upon that agreement the Silver Point 3018 motion is being withdrawn.

THE COURT: Okay. Does that change the class votes in any way?

MR. BERGER: No. No, Your Honor, it doesn't tip the ballots.

THE COURT: That's what I meant. Okay.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, item number one on the calendar is the Bank of America motion for a temporary allowance of claims. That's being withdrawn by Bank of America. They also had a plan objection that is also being withdrawn. I don't know if counsel is on the record -- on the phone. There is an agreement, Your Honor, those -- the plan objection and that motion are being withdrawn.

THE COURT: Okay. And again, I think Mr. Butler answered this but are the debtor's providing any consideration or is there any understanding in connection with that withdrawal?

15 1 MR. BERGER: No, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And that's the same for the other --3 MR. BERGER: Bank of America --4 THE COURT: -- movants who have withdrawn their 5 objections. 6 MR. BUTLER: That is correct, Your Honor. 7 MR. BERGER: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 9 MR. BUTLER: One moment, Your Honor. Thank you, Your 10 Honor. The first matter, I think, we'd like to deal with 11 following the 3018 is to give the Court a summary of where we 12 are and the recent objections that have been filed in terms of 13 what is still a live objection and what objections have been 14 resolved. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. BUTLER: To do that, Your Honor, I think the --17 probably the best document to use would be Exhibit 158 and 18 there is, at Exhibit 158, we go to the last pages of that 19 please, it will be on the -- I've posted it on the screens. We 20 have a chart of the -- of the objectors to confirmation. And 21 what I'd like to do is just walk through the chart and indicate 22 the objections that are -- have been resolved and the 23 objections that are live. 24 The first objection that I would like to deal with,

Your Honor, is the objection at docket number 11471 of Caspian

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Advisors et al. That has been supplemented by various additional objections filed subsequently by the bondholder group represented by Goodwin -- Goodwin Proctor including at docket number 11951.

THE COURT: Are all of those objections by the same objectors?

MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor. There is -- in fact we had actually compared a chart and Exhibit 95 has a chart in it.

Let me just find it, one second. The short answer is, Your

Honor, they -- the parties that Goodwin Proctor represents that been objecting have changed during the course of --

THE COURT: I guess the issue I'm raising is -- is probably -- comes in two parts, consistent with earlier procedures adopted for the confirmation process. The parties were permitted to file preliminary objections. And that was something they could do to get discovery rolling. As I recall, about half of the clients of Goodwin Proctor who filed a preliminary objection or was signed on to a preliminary objection did not file a supplement. And I took that to mean that they weren't objecting anymore.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I think that Mr. Brilliant can address that. But I think we -- on Exhibit 95, page 59, we summarized the ad hoc bondholder group. And your right, that group has changed. There's -- it's up on the screen now. That group belonged from the disclosure state objections through the

various confirmation objectors have changed. And you can see that the current objectors, on the January 11th objection, are Davidson Kempner, Elliot Associates, Nomura, North East Investors and White Box. Mr. Brilliant's been very careful and I think very thoughtful in updating his 2019s in this case. I think I received the sixth or seventh one of those updates last night, in which they clarified who is on their committee or group -- their group of folks that they represent. And I believe that 2019, what my recollection is, that they listed six parties on it, the five that are part of the January 11th objection and an affiliate of Silver Point Capital who is represented by them but is not a party to the objection. Do I have it correct, Mr. Brilliant?

MR. BRILLIANT: Mr. Butler has it correct, Your Honor. And Your Honor does have it right. Subsequent to filing the preliminary objection Caspian, Castlerigg, CR Intrinsic and Everest Capital decided not to continue to object. And I believe we noted that in our objection in a footnote.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BRILLIANT: The other parties continue to object. We did not add any additional parties to the objection that was filed last Friday.

THE COURT: And the other parties, the other five, have they -- in their objections that are extent, are they all

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18 in each objection? They're acting together? I'm not saying acting as a group, I'm saying are there any objections filed by anyone other than those five together? For example, did Davis and Kempner file a separate objection? MR. BRILLIANT: To confirmation, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yeah. MR. BRILLIANT: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MR. BRILLIANT: At this point in time, and I thought, you know, I was flipping through our objection and I don't know if it got deleted or if it's something I'm just not finding very quickly, I thought we had indicated that with respect to the final objection with respect to the parties who had filed a preliminary that it was withdrawn with respect to them. Without going into detail, some of them sold and were no longer involved and some just chose --THE COURT: No, I'm just trying to figure out what are the --MR. BRILLIANT: -- not to continue to object. THE COURT: -- the extent objections and --MR. BRILLIANT: Right. THE COURT: -- and I think it's clear now. MR. BRILLIANT: Right. And then with respect to the MDL objection, which I know we're not there, there's one

additional party, SPCP an affiliate of Silver Point Capital, is

on that objection --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BRILLAINT: -- as well as the -- you know, some but not all of the remaining bondholder objectors that we filed the confirmation objection on behalf of.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: So, Your Honor, with respect to the objections, I've indicated on the record the objection numbers that have been filed by the bondholders represented by Goodwin Proctor. The debtors have reached a settlement with them that we would ask, Your Honor, be approved under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 so that we may proceed with this confirmation hearing after having the objecting parties represented by Mr. Brilliant's firm having withdrawn their objections to confirmation and their related objections to the MDL and other matters.

We have -- the understanding that we have with the bondholders is that the objecting parties will withdraw their objection to the plan. They will withdraw the expert report of Marianne Anne Keller and they will withdraw any and all objections on related matters to be heard in connection with the confirmation hearing, including any objections they may have, for example, to the MDL motion or any other matters on the confirmation agenda subject to Your Honor's approval of the following agreement.

The agreement would be that the debtors would agree to reimburse the bondholders for the actual, reasonable and documented fees and expenses incurred by Goodwin Proctor, the law firm of Klestadt & Winters, K-L-E-S-T-A-D-T and Winters, and Marianne Keller & Associates, the expert witness, that have incurred from September 1, 2007 through today, January 17, 2008, in connection with the representation of the Goodwin Proctor Group's current and former noteholder clients as it relates to the debtor's Chapter 11 cases up to an aggregate maximum of five million dollars.

The debtors have agreed and have made the business judgment under Section 363 to make -- proposed to make these 1124(a)(4) payments pursuant to a settlement at this confirmation hearing of these objections that we're asking Your Honor to approve under Bankruptcy Rule 9019. The terms of the approval, if Your Honor chooses to grant it, would be included in the confirmation order which terms will be consistent with this agreement I'm placing on the record today.

The objecting parties have acknowledged to the debtors, in advance, that the Bankruptcy Court may require their professionals to file a final fee application and have agreed to a standard for that review which would be an evaluation of the reasonableness of the fees and expenses incurred for the services rendered under the totality of the circumstances.

The debtors have also agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to obtain Court approval of the consummation of this settlement, including the payment of the fees and expenses that are reasonable. And that would include preparing and filing supporting pleadings and, if necessary, propounding testimony in support of the fee application or the settlement once the debtors have reached their own independent conclusion that I've described in this settlement has been met.

And we also -- that, Your Honor, is the sum and substance of the settlement we're asking Your Honor to approve on the record today.

MR. BRILLIANT: Your Honor, Allan Brilliant on behalf of the bondholders that Mr. Butler had mentioned. That is, in fact, our settlement with just one clarification, which I don't believe is controversial. We would withdraw the objections that, you know, we had filed on behalf of the noteholders. One of the members of our group, SPCP as Mr. Butler had already mentioned in connection with 3018, had filed an objection in connection with some trade claims they own. We are not settling on behalf of anything other than, you know, bondholder issues and objections to the confirmation of the plan, the MDL and the objections under 3018 that we had filed against the motions by Bank of America and FCI.

THE COURT: But what -- the SPCP is that -- that's been resolved, I thought? I thought that was what Mr. Berger

reported.

MR. BRILLIANT: It has, Your Honor. I just wanted to make sure --

THE COURT: It's not covered by this settlement.

It's a separate thing.

MR. BRILLIANT: Right. It's not covered by the settlement. That's all I wanted to make sure Your Honor that -- that there wasn't any misunderstanding as to what it was that we were withdrawing since, you know, I'm not their counsel in connection with anything other than their role as a -- as a noteholder.

THE COURT: All right. Does anyone want to address this motion?

MS. LEONHARD: Good morning, Your Honor. Alicia

Leonhard for the United States Trustee. First, I'd like to say
that the United States Trustee received notice of this motion
about five minutes ago. So, the notice issues may be a problem
except the Court has the authority to waive the notice
requirements under Section -- Rule 2002.

The U.S. Trustee's main objection to this settlement is the standard of review of these fees. The debtors have actually created a new standard which is reasonableness under the totality of the circumstances. Now, I understand reasonableness. I don't -- I don't think there's any -- a standard for any of those -- and I know what totality of the

circumstances is too, but I don't know exactly how applies reasonableness to fees under the totality of the circumstances. The only basis upon which a creditor or a committee of creditors may obtain or apply for fees and expenses under the Bankruptcy Code is Section 503(b). Now I know Mr. -- I noticed that Mr. Butler backed off calling this group a committee calling them a group of folks. But I think if you look at 503(b) it simply says a creditor or a committee of creditors among other people may apply for their reasonable fees and expenses under 503(b) if they have -- if they have made a substantial contribution to the case.

That is the basis on which the U.S. Trustee objects to this settlement. If the Court would approve a 503(b) standard, I don't think the U.S. Trustee would have any issue with it. But I do not believe it is our view that the parties cannot settle away provisions of the Bankruptcy Code that are put there for a specific purpose which is to, on the one hand, encourage participation but on the other hand limit the fees so that cases will not become administratively insolvent or overburdened with professional fees. So on that basis the U.S. Trustee would request that the Court not approve the settlement and -- today. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Now, there are times when creditors get fees approved under a plan -- under a plan and also in connection with the case without going through the 503(b)

application. There's, for example, the provision of fees in DIP agreements.

MS. LEONHARD: Yes, Your Honor. But that's pursuant to a contract. I mean, there's certain conditions under which people get fees. The -- for example the Appaloosa and the plan funders, their fees are being reimbursed pursuant to a contract. But Mr. -- the counsel for Appaloosa, they're coming in with a 503(b) application for the fees incurred prior to the entry into an application.

THE COURT: What about 1129(a)(4)?

MS. LEONHARD: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: What about 1129(a)(4)?

MS. LEONAHRD: Well, I understand 1129(a)(4) but 1129(a)(4) is a statute of general application. And it simply, under rules of statutory construction, does not override a statute which is specific, like Section 503(b). And so I think that you have to -- you can't use 1129(a)(4) to override Section 503(b).

THE COURT: But it actually does use a different statute. It says as reasonable.

MS. LEONHARD: It says reasonable but it -- but it's very broad. And I must also say that there is a reasonableness component to Section 503(b). But I don't think that that provision, and in fact I've never seen case law that contemplates that provision applying to any party whose fees

should be payable under 503(b) or another provision of the Code. And so, for that reason, the U.S. Trustee objects to this settlement.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LEONHARD: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I have just a short response. First, the standard that was enunciated here that we negotiated with the -- with the objecting parties was done in consultation with counsel to the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors who, in fact, had suggested a portion of the standard as we had been reviewing what we thought would be reasonable on behalf of the estate.

Second, there are examples in this case where there have been, as parts of settlement at contested hearings, fees that have been paid and have been approved by the Court. An example of that, ironically, involved Mr. Brilliant and his firm in connection with the representation of another group of creditors at the time we were trying to get the DIP hearing put in place, early on in the case. Where, I believe, the fees were paid.

I also think, and where I disagree with the United States Trustee, I also believe that 1129 is not a -- a provision of, sort of, general construction. It is a very specific set of provisions dealing with a very special hearing under the Bankruptcy Code and that is a hearing on confirmation

of a plan of reorganization. And what we're proposing to do here is not to make payments to Goodwin Proctor who, I believe, has already been paid a good proportion of the fees they've incurred in this case; this is an agreement to reimburse objecting creditors. And we're using as the standard for reimbursement these particular payments and limiting it to this -- in this amount. Which is, frankly from our perspective, a much better deal then simply making a five million dollar payment to the bondholders or taking some other tact with them.

We also believe, Your Honor, that under Section 363 of the Code we can use property of the estate for a matter that's in the best interest of the estate. And we believe an 1129(a)(4) payment under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 when we are settling a broad ranging set of objections which, while not to in any way denigrate any other objections that have been filed by any other party that are still going to be heard today, I think, are fairly evaluated as the most comprehensive objections that were asserted against the debtors in connection with confirmation. We're fully prepared to try those matters. We fully prepared, we believe we'll prevail at the end of the day on those matters. But having said that, I think that -- and, you know, I would ask the Court to consider under the salient factors of Bankruptcy Rule 9019, the issues that are at controversy here, the cost to the estate, the potential damage

to the estate of having to have a protracted valuation litigation fight here at confirmation with battling experts when those matters can all be resolved having negotiated with the bondholders to this result. From the debtor's perspective there is just no question in our minds that this is in the best interest of the estate. It's in the best interest of all of the creditors of the estate. And we don't believe that 503(b) is a bar -- was intended by Congress or in fact sits in the Bankruptcy Code as a bar to a 9019 settlement in these circumstances at a confirmation hearing.

MS. LEONHARD: Your Honor, I'd just like to make one comment for the record. Section 503(b) does not refer to reimbursement to professionals. It clearly refers to reimbursement to creditors or their -- or committees of creditors and other parties. So the fact that the debtor has made an agreement with these bondholders, again, puts it strictly and squarely in the purview of Section 503(b). Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. The debtors made an oral motion for approval of a settlement with the objecting bondholders represented by Goodwin Proctor. First, I am not troubled by the fact that the objection -- I'm sorry, that the motion was made in this manner on the morning of the confirmation hearing. The Court, as the parties are well aware, reviews a settlement under a fairly flexible standard

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that takes into account a number of factors. First and foremost, the Court's assessment of the merits of the underlying controversy. Second, the likely cost to the estate of continuing to a decision on the merits, both in terms of out of pocket costs as well as delay; third, the views of the key parties in interest who would be affected by the settlement. And, finally, an overall analysis as to whether the settlement is in the best interest of the estate and fair and equitable. That standard's flexible because sometimes settlements begin or are proposed at the very early stages of a litigation. Sometimes they're proposed on the eve of trial. If they're proposed on the eve of trial, as is the case here, the Court is far more familiar with the merits. And while the Court is not required to conduct any sort of mini trial on the merits, it's a given here that I'm fully familiar with the issues on the merits having read the objection to the plan as well as the related objections and the supporting exhibits. And therefore, that factor is extremely important here and one that does not require, I believe, further notice or briefing.

Secondly, the key parties in interest are clearly present here today, since this is the confirmation hearing and, with the exception of the U.S. Trustee, are not opposing the relief sought.

Finally, I do need to consider whether the settlement ultimately, of course, is in the best interest of the estate in

light of the foregoing as well as whether it's fair and equitable. Which, as the Second Circuit in the Iridian case, has reminded us is a term of art.

The U.S. Trustee opposes the settlement not on the merits where there, I believe, she's deferring to the parties and the debtor's analysis and ultimately to the Court's analysis. But rather based on her assessment of the procedure for dealing with professional fees in Chapter 11 cases. That view is one that is itself, I believe, unsettled. The statute, on its face, contains two separate provisions that are relevant here dealing with the allowance and payment of fees. They've been cited at oral argument, Section 503(b) and Section 1129(a)(4). (a)(4) is clearly not limited to professionals for the debtor or the plan proponent and has its own standard, a reasonableness standard.

The standard that the parties have agreed to her, with the assistance of the Creditors Committee, is one that is set forth in neither 503(b) nor 1129(a)(4). It was one that they've agreed to as part of a settlement. It is more onerous than the (a)(4) reasonableness standard. It is less onerous than the 503(b) standard although it is certainly conceivable to me that there is a distinct possibility that there would be substantial overlap based on whatever the firm ultimately submits on notice to parties in interest. And that it's certainly likely that a significant portion of its fees could

fall within the 503(b) standard.

Given the uncertainty as to what standard governs, I believe that that issue is one that can be settled as well. It is clear to me, and this is part of the agreement, that in any event the right to receive the payment is contingent upon submission of an application under the terms of the settlement on notice to parties in interest, that is the service list, with an opportunity to object pursuant to the agreed upon standard, reasonableness under the totality of the circumstances.

What troubles me about the settlement, and I, in fact, reached this issue only based on the answer to my initial questions, is that a settlement in return for the withdrawal of plan objections and related objections. As phrased, and I believe I heard you correctly on this Mr. Butler, it would, however, cover the fees incurred by Goodwin Proctor's current and former clients. I don't see how the former clients who have withdrawn their objections would necessarily have any merit or consideration provided in return for the withdrawal of objections today, since they've already been withdrawn.

On the other hand, it is also the case that the existing clients who have extent objections may have used some portion of that work and the consideration they're providing to the estate is the withdrawal of those objections, premised upon work that was done, perhaps, before they became members of this

group.

So it seems to me that the phrase and former clients should not apply here. However, the reasonableness under the totality of the circumstances may include fees that were incurred before -- conceivably may include fees that were incurred before the members who -- who later joined the group and are still extent did so.

With that caveat, based on my understanding of the issues that are being settled here, I believe the settlement is fair and in the best interest of the estate. But I believe it would have to have that adjustment to it.

MR. BRILLIANT: Your Honor, can I ask for a clarification. I'm not sure I understand Your Honor's ruling.

The way that --

appreciate it; it may have been a little cryptic. I don't think that the burden should be on an objector to your fee --your upcoming application to show, under the totality of the circumstances, that fees incurred by former clients shouldn't be covered because it would not be reasonable. I believe the burden should be on you and the current clients to show that fees that were incurred before they became part of the group and they were arguably incurred for former clients would still be reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. It's not an absolute bar to being reimbursed for the amount that

they paid. But it -- it shouldn't cover, out of the box,
people who have already withdrawn their objections since I
don't see why the debtors would settle something that's already
been withdrawn.

MR. BRILLIANT: All right. I think I understand,
Your Honor. So, you know, the way our clients have paid is on
a pro rata basis. So, you know, to the extent that we have an
objection that is still outstanding, some portion of the
discovery the creation of that document is paid by clients who,
you know, may have decided on -- on Friday --

THE COURT: If they were building on that they can -they have a chance to show me that that would be reasonable
under the totality of the circumstances, that they were
building on what someone else paid as a pro rata basis.

MR. BRILLIANT: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.

MR. BRILLIANT: With -- you know, thank you, Your Honor, for approving the settlement. With the approval of the settlement I have the authority, from my clients, to withdraw our preliminary objection to confirmation, our supplemental objection to confirmation, our objection to the MDL settlement, as well as our two objections to Rule 3018 to the extent that it's relevant given the fact that they've already been dealt with. The objection to the Bank of America motion for temporary allowance as well as the FCI claims estimation motion

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that we objected to. Your Honor, obviously the vote did not come out the way my clients expected it to. There were changes in the macro-economic environment which, to some extent, I'm sure had some effect on the ultimate vote. After having discussions with the debtors after the vote came out, it became pretty clear to us that although, you know, 500 million dollars or so of holders of the notes voted against the plan that we did not have the one third that we expected to have. And although we had remaining objections that the prudent thing, in light of what could be a bruising and potentially damaging confirmation hearing to all parties including, you know, the future owners of the company which would have included my clients, you know, might occur and might not be in anybody's best interest. And so we reached a settlement which, although disappointing to us, we believe is fair to everybody under the circumstances.

Your Honor, we'd like to thank you and your chambers for all your courtesy and assistance during the case. At times, I know, that we might have been frustrating to the other parties and to Your Honor to the extent that, you know, we were frustrating or, you know, we apologize for that. But I can assure you, we were just trying to do the best we could for our clients under the circumstances. With the approval of the settlement and the withdrawal of our objections, if Your Honor doesn't need us to, you know, continue to be present in court

we would ask Your Honor to, you know, release us today so that other parties who continue to have objections can have seats at the table, so to speak, and have more room in the courtroom to do what they need to do.

I did not summarize the reasons for approving the settlement but, again, my assessment is largely based upon the cost and the adverse effect on the debtors of protractive litigation as well as an assessment of potential litigation at risk. And I certainly took into account the debtor's and the committee's own assessment of that. You all generally don't come to the claim objection hearings but these debtors are very diligent, generally, in dealing with claims against their estates and very aggressive in trying to reduce them.

So, again, I find the settlement reasonable as set forth on the record.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Mr. Brilliant.

MR. BRILLIANT: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, turning back to the end of the table of Exhibit 158, which summarizes the objection. If we could go to the table, please? Thank you, Your Honor. I'm looking at pages 26, 27, and 28 of that document.

Okay. On page 26 of the document, we'll just run through the objecting parties that have been listed on

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Exhibit 158. The -- we've just dealt with docket number 11471, the Caspian Capital Advisor's objection which has now been withdrawn. The two next objections, 11475 from the UAW and 11580 from the UAW, both remain outstanding. Going to page 27, the 11582 the IUE objection that also is a supplemental objection; it remains outstanding as does the -- and I know they're here to prosecute. The next objection that remains outstanding is the objection of Cheryl W. Carter at docket number 11753. And I would ask if Ms. Carter or anyone representing Ms. Carter is present at the confirmation hearing to prosecute the objection? THE COURT: Ms. Carter, are you on the phone, or anyone representing her? Okay. MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I --THE COURT: Why don't you briefly go ahead on this -on this particular objection.

MR. BUTLER: Excuse me, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Why don't you just briefly address this objection?

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, this is an objection --Ms. Carter has an objection at 11753, also at 11806 in which she objects to the -- basically to the entire confirmation process of the plan. It's a one page --

THE COURT: I remember this was a one-page of --

MR. BUTLER: -- non-specific --

36 1 THE COURT: -- sort of, frustration. All right. 2 MR. BUTLER: May I have one moment, Your Honor? 3 THE COURT: Yeah. Mr. Butler, I guess I'm a little 4 confused. I thought you were going to go through the ones that 5 were resolved first. 6 MR. BUTLER: I was just walking straight through. I could --7 8 THE COURT: If anyone was showing up --9 MR. BUTLER: Okay. 10 THE COURT: -- that -- just to hear that their 11 objection was resolved or resolved based upon something to be 12 recited on the record they could then leave if they wanted to. 13 MR. BUTLER: Let me -- let me do those, Your Honor, 14 first. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Because I -- you could do it 16 either way but I -- I'd rather address the remaining objections 17 all -- you know, after you've made a showing on the voting and 18 the like. 19 MR. BUTLER: Okay. 20 THE COURT: And then we can turn to the objections. 21 But -- so why don't we just deal with the ones that have been 22 resolved. 23 MR. BUTLER: I mean, several objection then, Your 24 Honor, are as follows, 11754 the Texas Taxing Authorities; 25 11791 Kennesaw LLC; 11792 Comerica Leasing Corporation; 11804

Freedenberg-NOK et al; 11847 Hidalgo County et al; 11849

Lear Corporation; 11852 Comerica Leasing Corporation; 11853,

again, Kennesaw LLC and 11855, again, Freudenberg-NOK et al;

11867 Cooper Standard Automotive; 11871 American Axle &

Manufacturing; 11872 Bank of America Leasing and Capital LLC;

11881 Robert Bosch Corporation; 11885 The Michigan Department

of Environmental Quality; 11906 Board of County Commissioners

of Johnson County; 11937 Liquidity Solutions Inc.; 11949 the

Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation; 11950 the United States

of America; 11951 is the Davidson Kempner that's a supplemental

objection that was just withdrawn by Mr. Brilliant; and 12075

the Board of County Commissioners of Johnson County, Kansas.

Your Honor, in the case of a number of these settlements there is specific language we've agreed to in the confirmation order to clarify certain points and we'll deal with those points. We have agreed language that we will deal with when we get to that point in time.

THE COURT: So the parties that have that language, they've seen it?

MR. BUTLER: They've seen it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: It's been negotiated. We don't intend to change it.

THE COURT: Okay. So those were all withdrawn objections?

MR. BUTLER: Those were all withdrawn objections.

Obviously anyone who had language if it didn't end up in the confirmation order I would expect that their -- you know, that they have that expectation that their language will go in.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And I have not heard anyone contradicting you. So I'll assume those have all been withdrawn.

MR. GREGG: Your Honor, it's John Gregg on behalf of Bank of America NA. Bank of America has agreed to withdraw its objection based on the understanding that (indiscernible) and security interest will provide and continue post confirmation that reaffirmation of certain guarantees and attorney fees for which the Bank of America believes it is entitled to, will be addressed as part of the cure process. And finally, it's Bank of America's understanding that a confirmation will, in no way, (indiscernible) res judicata with respect to a secure of any defaults under the leases between the debtors and Bank of America.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, Neil Berger for the debtors. Counsel is referring to section 5. -- article 5.1 of the plan which addresses preservation of secured claims. Your Honor had entered a number of different stipulations and order in this case, some of which address the perfection of the Bank of America liens and the petition date. And yes, there is an article 8.2(b) of the plan that provides for addressing

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Pg 39 of 95 39 monetary and non-monetary cure issues post confirmation date. THE COURT: So you agree with Mr. Gregg's status? MR. BERGER: I have no objection to his representations. THE COURT: Very well. Okay. MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, we were just having a sidebar during Mr. Berger's presentation with counsel to the PBGC and I just want to be clear. What I said I want to say again so everyone hears it. The government, in particular, and government agencies have agreed to certain language that we've agreed to put in the confirmation order. Obviously if that language does not end up in the confirmation that Your Honor signs their objections are not withdrawn. THE COURT: Right. MR. BUTLER: Okay. And their objections are -- all these objections are provisional. THE COURT: That's the -- that's the case for anyone who has agreed to withdraw their objection contingent upon that language or the language they've agreed to appearing in the

confirmation order.

MR. WILSON: Eric Wilson for PBGC, Your Honor. Thank you for that clarification.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

MR. BUTLER: All right. Your Honor, the other thing I'm also advised that Auto Modular Assemblies Inc., at 11876

has also withdrawn their objection.

So, Your Honor, those are all of the settled objections. Would you prefer me now going to the voting and then I'll come back to the others?

THE COURT: Yes. Yes.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. Your Honor, the first thing I'll do then, with Your Honor's permission, is make a brief presentation on voting and then ask -- offer the declarants who have filed voting reports for the -- the --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: So I'd like to go to Exhibit 95 for the screens, Exhibit 95, page 55.

Your Honor, with respect to the voting results, we have more than eighty percent of the ballots case in the Chapter 11 cases were cast to accept the plan. This -- page 55 of Exhibit 95 reports to Your Honor, both by numerosity and claim amount, based on the classes that are specified under the plan the specific percentage results with respect to each of the classes.

The only class that was deemed to have rejected, assuming Your Honor accepts the voting reports we'll be introducing in a few minutes, would be Delphi Diesel Systems

Corp. Class 6C where the percentage voting to accept was 48.4 percent, falling short of the statutory two thirds requirement.

THE COURT: That's -- that's the dollar amount?

MR. BUTLER: Yes, that's the dollar amount, Your

Honor. That's the dollar amount. There -- ninety-one percent

of the ballots that were voted, voted in favor. But only

forty-eight percent of the amounts in that class voted in

favor, 51.6 percent voted against and therefore that was -
that was -- that class did not carry.

If we could go to page 58 of Exhibit 95. Page 58 of Exhibit 95, Your Honor, one of the things you asked us to do at the disclosure statement hearing and we indicated to you it was our intention to do, was to tabulate votes. While not formal sub-classes under the plan, to tabulate votes in class 1C, which is by far the largest class that voted in terms of -- I shouldn't say by far because General Motors had a very large claim. But other than the GM claim it was by far the largest class, in dollar amounts, and it did exceed the GM class.

And here you can see, on the numerosity side, all three -- segmenting it in senior note claims, TOPrS claims and all other class 1C creditors, which would have included trade claims in the DAS Delphi Group, that all of those classes exceeded the statutory requirement of fifty percent by a very healthy margin; the lowest seventy-three percent, the highest eighty-five percent. When evaluated by amount, and there was a very large, in my experience, a very large percentage of participation in the voting, for example, something like eighty percent of the senior note claims actually voted, which is a

pretty high percentage. And you'll see that in terms of numerosity or rather dollar amount, again, seventy -- almost seventy-one percent of the note claims voted in favor.

Virtually all of the TOPTS claims that voted, voted in favor.

And some eighty-eight percent of all of the class 1C creditors trade claimants and all of the other creditors that were in that class with general unsecured, voted in favor.

So, what Mr. Brilliant was referring to in his address to the Court was the fact that even when we segmented on an informal basis class 1C to evaluate the composition of that vote, as we indicated in the disclosure statement, Your Honor asked us to indicate, would be done and that they would be presented to the Court at confirmation. In fact, each of those on a segmented basis, voted in favor.

I'd also point out to Your Honor that we also looked at this by individual debtor. As Your Honor knows, this case -- and we go to page -- Exhibit 95, page 56, we also examined this informally on a debtor by debtor basis, in terms of the general unsecured classes and how they -- and how they would have been voted if you looked at this based on claims that have been allocated to a debtor. In this instance fortynine -- thirty-nine of the forty-two classes -- excuse me -- forty-two debtors, if you evaluated this and tried to assess this on a class basis by debtor also voted in favor individually. There were three cases that fell out. In

addition to Delphi Diesel Corporation, Class 6C which was -- is the natural fallout of that class having not voted, I reported to you on that. There were -- within the Delphi DAS debtor group, class group one, there were two entities that would be deemed to have rejected; Delphi Electronics Holding, LLC rejected because it split one to one. I think it had two votes and they split them fifty-fifty. And on an amount basis, ASAC Manufacturing General Partnership. So that, you know, even if you looked at it on a debtor by debtor basis, thirty-nine of the forty-two debtors voted in favor. And from the debtor's perspective, most importantly, Delphi Corporation and Delphi Automotive Systems LLC, the parent company and the principal operating company in the United States, voted in favor of the plan. You looked at it on a deconsolidated basis.

That -- the -- and that voting is, and we'll talk about this later -- later on but on page -- Exhibit 95, page 54 that is laid out based on charts Your Honor has seen in the past in terms of the groups that had, and we look at it on a deconsolidated basis, all the groups that voted in favor or all the green bars and you see the three red bars down in the lower structure -- lower tiers of Delphi Corporation that if you looked at this on a purely deconsolidated manner.

Your Honor, in terms of putting in evidence with respect to this, we have two -- in the courtroom two witnesses who are representing the voting agents in this case. First we

have Eric Kurtzman, the chief executive officer of Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC who was retained by the debtors both -to do a variety of things in this case including acting as a
claims agent and taking other -- representing us in terms of
tabulating ballots in connection with the Chapter 11 cases
under the solicitation procedures order. And his declaration
is Exhibit 59 and the -- his deposition has been designated as
Exhibit 554.

Also, we have with us Jane Sullivan, who is the executive director of Financial Balloting Group LLC, who was retained in connection with the solicitation procedures order and did all the public side tabulation here, the equity and also tabulated the senior noteholder votes and reported on that. And her deposition -- excuse me, her affidavit, the declaration, is Exhibit 60 and her testimony, at deposition, has been designated as Exhibit 553.

Your Honor, I would also note in terms of the actual certification of the vote there is a custom here in the Southern District of New York that if you act in a capacity as a claims agent you shouldn't be the formal certifier of the vote. And as we've indicated in the voting reports we filed, James Sullivan who did not act in that capacity on behalf of -- and acted strictly in the capacity of a voting agent, certified the entire vote and filed that in connection with her declaration and those were filed yesterday on the record in the

docket.

Your Honor, I guess, what I'd like to do is first move into evidence the declaration of Eric Kurtzman in Exhibit 59 and the deposition that's been designated for Mr. Kurtzman at Exhibit 554 and offer Mr. Kurtzman for cross examination if any party should desire to do that.

THE COURT: Is there any objection to the admission of those two documents? All right. They're -- they're admitted. Does anyone wish to cross examine Mr. Kurtzman? All right. I'll accept those documents as his testimony.

(Declaration of Eric Kurtzman was hereby received as Debtor's Exhibit 59 for identification, as of this date.)

(Deposition of Eric Kurtzman was hereby received as Debtor's Exhibit 554 for identification, as of this date.)

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I'd like now to move the admission of the declaration of Jane Sullivan at Exhibit 60 and the designated transcript of her deposition at Exhibit 553. And I would move the admission of those into evidence and present Ms. Sullivan for any cross examination by the parties.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone object to the admission of those two documents? They will be admitted then. And does anyone wish to cross examine Ms. Sullivan on her declaration, on the vote certification or the solicitation voting calculation? Okay. I'll take those documents as her

1 testimony.

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2 | (Declaration of Jane Sullivan was hereby received as Debtor's

Exhibit 60 for identification, as of this date.)

4 (Deposition of Jane Sullivan was hereby received as Debtor's

5 Exhibit 553 for identification, as of this date.)

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, based on the testimony -- the uncontroverted testimony on the record with respect to voting, I'd ask -- I'd now move, Your Honor, for the Court to accept the voting reports and certification of the balloting agents and to find that these reports are final and represents the summaries I've laid out for Your Honor that they testified to in their declarations on Exhibit 95.

THE COURT: I'll do that.

(Voting Reports and Certification of Balloting Agents were hereby received as Debtor's Exhibit 95 for identification, as of this date.)

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. So -- and we'll deal, Your Honor, with -- just so the record is clear here, as we move forward in the confirmation hearing there are two classes we'll be dealing with as non-accepting classes. That will be class 6C. We'll also be dealing with class 1I, which under the plan receive no consideration. It is deemed, as a matter of law, to have rejected the plan.

THE COURT: Let me just ask you -- get a sense of the

nature of the hearing, did any creditor of ASAC Manufacturing object to the plan?

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I'm not specifically aware of ASAC, whether that's the case. I do know that we have settled the objections in class 6C.

THE COURT: Well, that was going to be my next question. Are there any objections -- I mean, you obviously still have to go through the cramdown?

MR. BUTLER: Yes. Liquidities Solutions Inc., was the objecting creditor in class 6C. We resolved their objection and they've withdrawn it. We had agreed with them that we would use the same kind of good faith reconciliation of their claims as we did with other trade claimants.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: And that -- that was the only -- to my knowledge the only objecting creditor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a slightly different question with regard to ASAC and Delphi Electronics, the two DAS group companies that did not have -- on a company by company basis an acceptance. Has any creditor of either of those two companies objected to the plan on the basis of its substantive consolidation provisions?

MR. BUTLER: I am not aware that they have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: I've looked through all the objections.

I do not believe that they are members of those companies. I would leave it to those creditors if I'm wrong. But it's not my understanding that we have an objection on sub-con from those creditors.

THE COURT: Okay. That was my understanding too.

But -- all right.

MR. BUTLER: All right. Your Honor, where do you want me to go next? Do you want me to go to the -- what I was going to try to do now was go through the live objections and find out who's here to prosecute if that makes sense. How would you like me to proceed with those objections?

THE COURT: Well, I actually -- I think it would be better if you made your -- your showing under 1129(a). And I have spent some time, and I know the parties will spend some time, on the objections by the two unions. My thought is that after making a showing on 1129(a) we should turn to the objections other than the unions' objections.

MR. BUTLER: Okay.

THE COURT: And I guess it's fair to say that I
will -- for those who -- who are concerned that in going
through 1129(a) showings that they will have to raise their
objections then, I intended to take the union objections, sort
of, on a separate basis and I intend -- I assume the debtors
are, sort of, putting on a separate case on -- on that in

response to that.

MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor. We're -- in fact the order of our witnesses -- it would be useful to describe the order of our witness and how we propose to deal with the case and make sure that's acceptable to Your Honor.

The way in which we propose to offer our witnesses today is to begin with John Sheehan our chief restructuring officer who is going to deal with, principally, all of the 1129(a) issues; not all but many of them. And move from there to specific witnesses that will -- that support Mr. Sheehan's declaration. That is Colin Whitmer, an expert dealing with Pricewaterhouse Coopers independent evaluation of portions of the business plan.

Then moving to two company witnesses, Dean Unrue, who's been responsible for the claims administration of the case and to report to the Court where we are on the 1.45 billion dollar cap which the debtor's believe we are now below. And also then Mr. Keith Stip (ph.) who would be dealing with testimony on the General Motors settlement and the substantial contributions being made by General Motors to the reorganization cases.

We then move into the -- well some of those -- while Mr. Whitmer is an expert we'd also then be moving in to the principal expert part of the case dealing with valuation, best interest, liquidation analysis and so forth, first with

Mr. Eisenberg from FTI and Mr. Resnick from Rothschild.

Having completed that portion of the hearing, Your Honor, we would then move into the -- our principal, if you will, compensation witnesses, Mr. -- and that would include Mr. Naylor who is the chairman of the compensation committee on the Delphi Board of Directors and Mr. Bubnovich who is the outside expert from Watson and Wyatt. And then finally we'd conclude our witnesses here at the confirmation hearing, at least our direct witnesses, with the testimony of Mr. Miller who is, as you know, the executive chairman of the company.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: So that's our proposed order.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think that makes sense. And -- so why don't you proceed with that and in each case if a party wishes to cross examine in connection with their objection they should do so.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I also -- Your Honor, I would also -- one thing I also want to correct the record. One of my colleagues reminded me that it may be that the -- one of the other objections, and this would be the objection of Equity Corporate Housing, they may be able to make a claim against class 6C as well. So we'll have to deal with that when we get to it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: I just wanted the court to be aware of

51 1 that. 2 THE COURT: All right. 3 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, also -- now that Your Honor 4 has accepted the voting reports in this case and the work of 5 the voting agents is now final, may they be excused? 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, 8 before I move into presenting our witnesses I would like to 9 deal with the exhibits in the case. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. BUTLER: For which I think we have, with maybe 12 three exceptions, I think substantial agreement on. I'd like 13 to -- I'd like to move into evidence Exhibit 1 through 555. 14 I'll not repeat those, not go through them specifically. The 15 Court and parties have been provided with the joint exhibit 16 index. The joint exhibit index was the product of work done by 17 the debtors and the objectors. There was a meet and confer 18 held two days ago on the -- if I got my time right, times and 19 days are going together -- I believe it was on the 15th. At 20 which the objectors came together and with the -- and resolved 21 the -- at a meet and confer, the objections to the -- to the 22 ioint exhibits. If I understand --23 THE COURT: And that was pursuant to the order -- the 24 second order I entered on --25

MR. BUTLER: Yes, that was pursuant to Your Honor's

52 1 scheduling order. 2 THE COURT: -- procedures. 3 MR. BUTLER: And so, the only -- I believe the only 4 objections that are outstanding, which I'm not sure need to be 5 argued now. I think the exhibits could come in subject to 6 resolving these three objections at some point during the hearing, is I believe Wilmington Trust has an exhibit -- an 7 8 objection to paragraph 170 of Mr. Sheehan's declaration, 9 Exhibit 63. And I believe the UAW has objections to Mr. 10 Naylor's declaration at exhibit -- paragraph 25, that would be 11 Exhibit 66. And also to paragraph 48 of Mr. Miller's 12 declaration, Exhibit 67. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. BUTLER: I think those -- I'm sorry. 15 MR. FOX: Your Honor, I just add to that. We have 16 the same objection that we've had in each case with respect to 17 the debtor's out of court presentations, the bank 18 presentations, that they're not being admitted for the truth of 19 the matter -- the matter set forth in those documents. 20 THE COURT: But simply that they were made. 21 MR. FOX: Exactly. 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. BUTLER: And we're fine with that, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. So, except with regard to

those, I think it was three paragraphs --

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MR. BUTLER: Right.

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THE COURT: -- which will be dealt with when they

3 come up, I will admit those exhibits.

(Exhibits 1-155 were hereby received as Joint Exhibits 1-555

for identification, as of this date.)

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: With the caveat -- again, for the

purposes set forth on the record --

MR. FOX: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- where relevant.

MR. BUTLER: All right. Your Honor, the -- Your

Honor, then the first order of our witnesses, the first witness
would be John D. Sheehan. He's the vice president and chief
restructuring officer of Delphi Corporation. He has been a
witness in this court on many occasions in the past. His
declaration in this -- for this confirmation hearing has been
now admitted as Exhibit number 63 and his deposition has been
designated and admitted at Exhibit number 552. And, Your
Honor, I would now offer him for cross examination by the
parties or any questions that the Court may have. Noting that
there is an objection to the extent by Mr. Fox to paragraph 170
of that declaration.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone wish to cross examine Mr. Sheehan?

MR. FOX: Your Honor, I think before we get to that,

I'm not sure how you want to deal with that particular objection to paragraph 170. It's actually where Mr. Sheehan expresses, what I believe is intended to be, a lay opinion as to the likelihood that the debtor will be able to obtain financing commitments that it is presently seeking in the capital markets.

THE COURT: That's right. You're not offering him as an expert, are you?

MR. BUTLER: NO, we're not. It's a lay -- I mean, he's our chief restructuring officer. This represents --

THE COURT: He's a business person trying to get a sense of whether the likelihood of securing exit financing and the other factors that he mentioned, mean that the plan is feasible for purposes of 1129(a)(11).

MR. BUTLER: Correct. That's his opinion as the chief restructuring officer of the company and that's all it's being offered for.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FOX: Well -- I mean, the problem with -- with a lay opinion with respect to the likelihood of the debtor getting financing is that that's not the typical kind of area where one would expect a lay person to be providing such an opinion. This is more of a technical area that, you know, the average person, even a chief restructuring officer, isn't necessarily going to be considered an appropriate party to be

offering that kind of opinion.

THE COURT: Well, I don't -- I don't follow that. I mean -- I think it's fair for a business person, particularly one who's been involved in this process for the length that he has and who has dealt with the people, in many cases on the opposite side of the table in these matters, to have an opinion. You can -- you can question it but it's -- I think it's just -- it's just that.

MR. FOX: Well, there's also --

THE COURT: It's certainly different than an opinion of someone who's not been involved in the process but --

MR. FOX: Well, that's true, Your Honor. The other problem with it though is there's a foundational problem because effectively it brings in hearsay because his opinion is based on what, you know, banks and such have told them and they're not here to testify about that. They're not being offered as witnesses directly.

THE COURT: Again, it's not -- I don't think this is being offered for the truth of what he's been told though.

It's just his view based upon --

MR. FOX: Well --

THE COURT: I mean, he has -- clearly in his declaration discussed in more detail the basis for this conclusion here.

MR. FOX: Right, which is based on out of court

statements that others have made to him.

THE COURT: And -- and again, they're not -- those statements are what he has taken away from them. They're not being admitted as true -- as the truth of what's been said to him. So -- I -- I just don't see why it would be inadmissible as opposed to what weight you might give to it.

MR. FOX: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I'll admit this. Again, with the general caveat that the statements by third parties that

Mr. Sheehan has recounted and is relying upon in this paragraph

170 are not in his affidavit to show the truth of those statements but merely that he is -- this is what he has heard.

Okay. So --

MR. BUTLER: So, Your Honor, I would --

THE COURT: So given that, does anyone wish to cross examine Mr. Sheehan on his declaration or in respect of the designated portions of his deposition? Okay.

THE COURT: I have one question for you Mr. Sheehan and I could ask it of you or perhaps, before you come up here, are any of the counsel involved in the exit financing, you know, on reporting on exit financing and where it stands? I guess what I would like to do is just see if there -- is there any update from the date of this declaration that would, at all, alter what Mr. Sheehan reports.

MR. FOX: I didn't fully understand --

57 1 MR. BUTLER: Can I have a moment, Your Honor? 2 THE COURT: Just to update it. 3 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I think Mr. Sheehan would be 4 the proper question to answer the Court's question. 5 THE COURT: All right. Well, let me just briefly 6 swear you in then. 7 (Witness is Sworn) 8 THE COURT: For the record, could you spell your 9 name. 10 THE WITNESS: John, J-O-H-N, D. Sheehan, S-H-E-E-H-A-11 N. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And my question, Mr. Sheehan, and 13 I appreciate it's only four days difference but your 14 declaration's dated January 13, 2008 and it reflects that the 15 exit financing process got started, I believe, on January 5th, 16 is that correct? 17 THE WITNESS: January 9th, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: January 9th, excuse me. My question is, 19 knowing what you know today with regard to that process, have 20 there been any developments in connection with that process 21 between the date of your declaration and today, that would 22 alter your view as to the likely outcome of that process? 23 THE WITNESS: The short answer to that question is no 24 Your Honor. And I'd be happy to provide you more detail if you 25 would like.

wish to cross examine Mr. Sheehan on that update? All right.

Again, I -- I'm being somewhat reticent because I do not

believe it's appropriate to get into negotiation strategies and

the like. But obviously if you -- if you have come across

information that would suggest that you should be, you know,

considerably more pessimistic, you should let me know.

THE WITNESS: I considered my answer carefully when I answered.

THE COURT: Okay. Very well. Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next -- our next witness is Colin E. Whitmer who is a partner in the transaction services practice at Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP. Mr. Whitmer, would you stand and identify yourself please?

THE COURT: He's been standing.

MR. BUTLER: He is standing. Mr. Whitmer's declaration is Exhibit 68 and his deposition has been marked as Exhibit 516. They have been admitted into evidence and I present Mr. Whitmer now for cross examination by the parties or any questions the Court may have with respect to his declaration.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone want to cross examine

Mr. Whitner -- Whitmer, excuse me, on his declaration or the

designated sections of his deposition? Okay. I will accept

his declaration and the deposition provisions as his testimony.

59 1 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, may Mr. Whitmer be excused? 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the debtor's third witness 4 in support of its confirmation of its plan of reorganization is 5 Dean R. Unrue. Also a witness that the Court is familiar with. 6 He's been handling all of the company's claims administration 7 process in the Chapter 11 case. He is the claims administrator 8 at Delphi Corporation. And his declaration has been submitted 9 and admitted into evidence as Exhibit 65. And his deposition 10 has been admitted as Exhibit 515. Your Honor, I would present 11 Mr. Unrue for cross examination by the parties or questions by 12 the Court about any of the matters in connection with his 13 testimony but particularly with respect to his judgment that 14 the debtors have met the 1.45 billion dollar claims cap set 15 forth in the plan of reorganization. 16 THE COURT: Well, when you say that, is that in his 17 deposition? 18 MR. BUTLER: No, but I think it was discussed -- they 19 updated it in his declaration. 20 THE COURT: It's not in the declaration. 21 MR. BUTLER: We're about twenty or thirty million 22 dollars ahead. 23 THE COURT: Right.

Honor, just so it's clear because I think it is in there

MR. BUTLER: And the -- and maybe the best way, Your

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60 somewhere would be if -- first off if anyone has any cross examination it might be useful to get that update on where we are, just so it's clearly in the record. THE COURT: I would like to do that. I know there have been some recent rulings. So Mr. Unrue, if you'd come up please. (Witness is Sworn) THE COURT: And for the record, would you spell your name? THE WITNESS: It's Dean, D-E-A-N, R. Unrue, U-N-R-U-E. THE COURT: Okay. DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BUTLER: 0. Mr. Unrue, we just -- do you have any -- do you remember, in your declaration, having testified about where the debtors stood at the time of your declaration with respect to compliance with the 1.45 billion dollar cap referenced in the debtor's plan of reorganization for a limitation on what have been called various names in this case but I would -- I refer to them as general unsecured claims other than funded debt claims. Have you -- do you recall that testimony in your declaration? Α. Yes, I do.

Do you have an update to that testimony?

A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Could you please give the Court an update to where the debtors stand with respect to that cap?
- A. Okay. At the time of my declaration we were at 1.470, twenty million dollars in excess of the cap. As you know, we resolved two cases at the most recent claims hearing. The case of White Source and Nu-Tech that put us slightly over the cap. Since then we have, at least, three signed settlement agreements that put us, currently, at three million under the cap.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Does anyone wish to cross examine Mr. Unrue, either on his declaration, his deposition testimony or the most recent update from the stand?

MR. LAURIA: Your Honor, Tom Lauria for the plan investors. I do not wish to cross the examine the witness however I do want to, on the record, just reserve our rights and make it clear that we're not expecting the Court to make any finding on this particular issue, we have an independent right to be satisfied that this cap has not been exceeded. And I -- I'm, kind of, surprised if this is an effort to get a finding that that cap has been satisfied separate and apart from the determination we have the right, under our contract, to make.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the evidence is what it's

for. I mean, I'm not -- there's nothing --

THE COURT: The evidence is for confirmation purposes. And primarily goes to valuation issues, since there's an adjustment under the investment agreement if the cap is exceeded. So that's the purpose for which it's being offered. All right. You can step down Mr. Unrue. Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the debtor's forth witness in support of its confirmation hearing is Keith D. Stip. Mr. Stip is the divisional chief financial officer of the Automotive Holdings Group at Delphi Corporation and has had various other responsibilities over his twenty-three years at Delphi Corporation. Mr. Stip, will you please stand if you're not already standing. There is Mr. Stip.

Your Honor, his declaration has been admitted at Exhibit 64 and his deposition has been admitted at Exhibit 514.

I'd offer Mr. Stip for cross examination by the parties or for any questions Your Honor may have.

THE COURT: All right. First, does anyone wish to cross examine Mr. Stip on his declaration? All right.

Mr. (indiscernible) -- you were, I assume, heavily involved in the analysis and negotiation of the GM issues, correct?

MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I may have a question as to analyzing the settlement in light of potential objections that may come up. But I -- I believe it's more of a lawyer's

question then -- then a question for the witness. So, now that you've confirmed that you were involved in that analysis and negotiations I won't -- I don't have any questions for Mr. Stip.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, with respect to Mr. Unrue and Mr. Stip, they may be here for part of the hearing on other matters, may they be excused as witnesses?

THE COURT: Yes. You might be able to auction off

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, that would complete what I refer to, sort of, as the group one witnesses in this case which are witnesses that have testified comprehensively as Mr. Sheehan has in support of confirmation. And then as to Mr. Whitmer in terms of their evaluation of the business plan. Mr. Unrue on claims and Mr. Stip on the General Motors settlement. We now move into what I refer to as the group two witnesses, dealing with matters relating to valuation, liquidation, substantive consolidation and the best interest test in the 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code.

THE COURT: Okay.

your seat too, if you're willing to leave.

MR. BUTLER: And these witnesses are the two principal financial advisors the company's had during the Chapter 11 cases. First, the -- the partner who has lead the engagement for FTI, Randall S. Eisenberg, whose declaration has been admitted as Exhibit 83 and whose deposition has been

admitted at Exhibit 517.

Your Honor, I'd like to present -- these have been admitted and I'd like to present Mr. Eisenberg now for cross examination by the parties or for any questions the Court may have with respect to his testimony.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone wish to cross examine Mr. Eisenberg on his declaration or the subject of his deposition? Okay. Mr. Eisenberg, I do have one -- one set of questions for you so if you could come up here I'd appreciate it.

(Witness is Sworn)

THE COURT: And would you spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Sure. Randall S. Eisenberg, E-I-S-E-N-B-E-R-G.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Eisenberg, in your declaration you -- you go through the analysis that you and your colleagues at FTI, in consultation with Skadden, undertook regarding the plans proposed substantive consolidation. You're familiar with that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: Earlier in the hearing Mr. Butler reported, in connection with the voting certification portion of the hearing, that two of the DAS group debtors had classes that didn't accept the plan. They were lower down in the

organization structure, ASEC Manufacturing General Partnership and, I believe, Delphi Electronics. Do you recall that?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE COURT: Did you or your colleagues do any analysis as to whether -- or do you have -- let me change that. Do you have an opinion as to whether the creditors, the unsecured creditors, of those two entities -- or let's take them separately -- of each of those two entities, respectively, would be harmed by the proposed substantive consolidation of the DAS/Delphi Corp. debtors.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do have an opinion.

THE COURT: And what is that opinion?

THE WITNESS: It's my opinion that creditors in either of those entities will not be harmed as a result of the substantive consolidation under the plan.

THE COURT: And what is the basis for that opinion?

THE WITNESS: The plan calls for a recovery of par

plus accrued -- excuse me -- par plus accrued for preponderance

of the creditors and preponderance of the classes. And as a

result of that these creditors will receive the same recovery

whether substantive consolidation is approved or not approved.

THE COURT: Is it -- if -- if the -- if you looked at those companies on a stand-alone basis, is it your view that those creditors would get that -- that level of recovery or did you do that type of analysis?

THE WITNESS: We did not look at an analysis on a going concern basis as to what he recoveries would be on an individual, entity by entity, basis, no.

THE COURT: You did that on a 1129(a)(7) basis?

5 THE WITNESS: We did it --

THE COURT: Best interest basis?

TRHE WITNESS: -- on a best interest basis, that's correct.

THE COURT: And it was your conclusion, on a best interest basis, that -- that what would happen to those creditors?

THE WITNESS: One moment, Your Honor. I'm sorry, let me just clarify. We performed substantive -- a best interest test as it relates under two conditions. One is under substantive consolidation under the plan as well as substantive consolidation for all debtors. We did not do an analysis on an entity by entity basis under liquidation. Again, I would point out though, under reorganization the creditors of those entities will not be harmed because they will receive, in essence, the same recovery whether those estates are substantively consolidated.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Are you aware of whether these are operating entities?

THE WITNESS: ASEC Manufacturing is an operating entity. And Specialty Electronics -- if I could just get

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Pg 67 of 95 67 clarification from counsel on the specific entities actual name because some of the names are fairly similar? MR. BUTLER: Yes, the two that we indicated earlier, Your Honor, were ASEC Manufacturing General Partnership of Delaware and the other entity -- maybe we could put up, if we could, Plan Exhibit 95, page 54 on the screen which has the chart and the other -- and shows where they are in the structure. And the others -- the other one is Delphi Electronics Holding, LLC. THE WITNESS: Delphi Electronics Holding, LLC, is a holding company. THE COURT: Okay. THE WITNESS: It's not an operating entity. THE COURT: And ASEC is the entity you were thinking of before when you said it had some -- it was an operating entity? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And am I right that each of these two entities is within the alleged control group that the PBGC has

said it would have a claim against?

THE WITNESS: That is my understanding. Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Does anyone have any -- any questions of Mr. Eisenberg in -- in light of the -my questioning of him?

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I just have a very brief re-

68 1 direct. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. BUTLER: If we could put on the screens Exhibit 4 83, page 28. Okay. 5 THE COURT: What is that document? 6 MR. BUTLER: That would be his report, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Oh, okay. I have that. 8 MR. BUTLER: You've got that. 9 THE COURT: Yeah. 10 MR. BUTLER: It's page 28 of the report. 11 RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION BY 12 MR. BUTLER: 13 Mr. Eisenberg, did you -- you testified --THE COURT: Do you have it, Mr. Eisenberg? 14 15 THE WITNESS: I do. Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 You testified, in response to the Court's question, as to 18 whether or not you had done examination on individual debtor by 19 debtor basis, on a reorganization basis or on a best interest 20 basis. Did you -- and you had testified no. Did you do an 21 examination of each entity on a debtor by debtor basis from a 22 substantive consolidation perspective? 23 Α. Yes, I did. 24 And are the results -- the summary of your report with Q. 25 respect to that analysis set forth on pages -- as to the DAS

- 1 LLC and its debtor subsidiaries set forth on pages 28 and 29 of
- your report?
- 3 A. Yes, it is.
- 4 Q. And looking at ASEC Manufacturing General Partnership, am
- I correct to refer to that as entity number three?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. All right. In -- in reviewing that line item could you
- gives, yery briefly, walk the Court through your assessment of
- 9 ASEC Manufacturing General Partnership from a sub-con
- 10 perspective?
- 11 A. Yes, I can. ASEC, like many of the other DAS
- subsidiaries, is an entity that does not portray itself in
- front of the marketplace as a separate entity. Going to --
- 14 just highlighting some of the items across the row, the entity
- does not have its own financial statements. It does not have
- documents that reflect the name ASEC Manufacturing General
- Partnership, business documents of various natures. It does
- not file its own federal tax return. It does not provide its
- 19 creditors or potential creditors individual creditor
- information as it relates to its financial wherewithal and
- 21 capabilities. Among other -- among other components it is
- unable to obtain its own financing. It does not have its own
- trial balance. It has lock boxes or it participates in the
- 24 ASEC -- I'm sorry -- in the global or the U.S. rather -- the
- U.S. cash management system. It also does not have its own

- engineering services. This is an entity that, again, portrays
- itself to the marketplace as part of overall Delphi
- 3 Corporation.
- 4 THE COURT: Okay.
- Q. Would you also -- is -- is -- on your report is item --
- 6 entity number 12, that's the entry number for Delphi
- 7 Electronics Holding, LLC, is that correct?
- 8 A. Yes, it is.
- 9 Q. And did you perform a separate examination with respect to
- 10 that entity?
- 11 A. Yes, I did.
- 12 Q. Could you explain to the Court the results of your
- 13 examination?
- 14 A. In summary, very similar to what I described with respect
- 15 to entity number three, ASEC Manufacturing General Partnership.
- Delphi Electronic Holdings does not portray itself in the
- marketplace as a separate entity. It has all -- many of the
- same characteristics. I can go through them specifically with
- 19 the Court if they'd like. But in general it's very similar
- both as it relates to creditor reliance and attainment of
- 21 affairs.
- MR. BUTLER: One moment, Your Honor, if I may? All
- right. Your Honor, I have no other questions of the witness.
- 24 Thank you.
- THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- did you -- are you

familiar with the basis for the scheduled assets and schedule liabilities for those two companies or is that something --

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am familiar with them. Yes.

THE COURT: Is there a reason why the assets and liabilities of entities three, four and five are all the same?

THE WITNESS: Yes, there is. Entities three, four and five all share one trial balance and therefore we're unable -- we were unable to, at the time, to break out the individual assets and liabilities. And I believe that's so footnoted in the actual statements and schedules that were filed with the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Any -- any questions?

Any further questions? All right. You can step down, sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I'd also indicate now, and I'll deal with this later in argument, but the -- I think
Your Honor can take judicial notice of the catalyst sale order that Your Honor entered earlier in these cases. And the catalyst sale order involved selling the assets of ASEC. And I think Your Honor will be able to take judicial notice of the fact that that sale order approved that sale -- the sale of those assets for an amount less than seventy-five million dollars. And when we get through to talk about it, substantially less value than the claims against the -- filed against that entity.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: But we'll deal -- I just wanted to but a place holder here in the record as to that sale.

Your Honor, the debtor's sixth witness in support of its confirmation hearing is the company's principal outside financial strategist and banker -- investment banker, David Resnick from Rothschild, who's also been a frequent witness in these cases over the last several years. Mr. Resnick's deposition has been admitted at Exhibit 85 and his deposition has been admitted at Exhibit 550.

Your Honor, I introduce Mr. Resnick at this hearing for purposes of cross examination by any party or for any questions the Court might have.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone wish to cross examine

Mr. Resnick on his deposition or -- deposition transcript or

his declaration or the subject of his deposition? All right.

I have no questions of Mr. Resnick.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I notice it's the noon hour and I'd like to get some guidance from the Court on what you'd like to take up next. In terms of moving forward with the witnesses on the management comp issue, we'd like to do that after the lunch break. In part because -- no one can ever plan a hearing perfectly, had someone told me yesterday that we'd be through our first six witnesses in an hour at this hearing, I'm not sure that I would have accepted

that evaluation as realistic. And so, Mr. Naylor won't be with us until shortly after lunch, who's our next scheduled witness and that's also on the management comp side.

Mr. Naylor and Mr. Bubnovich are witnesses only on those issues. Mr. Miller's testimony goes to both that issue and more broadly the debtor's cases. And I would rather leave him for last in case there is cross examination. And so I -- I'd like -- the -- so aside, Your Honor, from Mr. Miller and aside from the specific issue you asked to deal with separately on the union's objections to management compensation, the testimony is now in, in terms of the first six witnesses and in terms of the evidentiary -- the evidentiary record. We have to deal with Mr. Naylor -- the UAW's objections to Mr. Naylor and Mr. Miller, those two paragraphs, but other than that, those are the only two documentary objections that are left.

So, I could do -- we could do one of two things,

Your Honor or whatever else Your Honor would like to do but the

two possibilities here would be to spend some time going

through the balance of the objections that are live to figure

out -- sort out who's going to pursue them and who's not.

THE COURT: I think that's a good idea. If
that'll -- my guess is that won't take very long so let's do
that first. Just who's -- who is here and not content to rely
upon their objection either implicitly because they're not here
or because that's all they want to do.

MR. BUTLER: Right.

THE COURT: And who will be arguing an objection and who may even have a witness. And -- and that's other than the unions because I know the unions are here and have their own record.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I think the -- I'd like to put the chart back up that we had before and go to page 27 of that -- 28. And this would be the objection chart and let's walk through those again. All right. It'll just take a second so we can get it up so we can all see it. All right. And then again, page -- if we can go to page 27 of the exhibit. This, again, so the record's correct, we're back to Exhibit 158 and on page 27 of that exhibit now. I had passed on the IUE objection which is being prosecuted. And I think I had started to deal with the objection of Cheryl Carter at 11753 and at 11806. Those were the letter objections that were in opposition to confirmation.

THE COURT: Okay. And I think we've already determined that Ms. Carter's not present and so I assume that will just get dealt with in closing argument.

MR. BUTLER: The next objection is the objection 11811 of Darla and Alan Schmidt (ph.). This was an objection that they filed to the treatment of Delphi stock under the plan.

THE COURT: All right. Are Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt or

their counsel present? Okay. You can go to the next one.

Again, we'll address these in closing argument.

MR. BUTLER: The next objection, Your Honor, is the objection at docket number 11812 of Frank X. Budiluwsky (ph.). He objects to the pension plan, treatment described in the plan on various basis including asserting age discrimination and other matters.

THE COURT: Okay. Is Mr. Budiluwsky or his counsel present? All right. So you can go to the next one.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. The next objection, and these are actually -- there are two objections filed. One at docket number 11822 and the other one at 12016. These were filed by Frank Helizon (ph.) a former employee of Delphi Corporation.

Mr. Helizon asserts that the plan is unfair and inequitable because it does not include the foreign subsidiaries as part of the liquidation analysis. He objects to the -- and he also objects to the management compensation plan as unreasonable and unfair to the other stakeholders in the case.

THE COURT: Okay. Is Mr. Helizon here or represented here? Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next objector is at docket number 11823. This is Pima County. Pima County asserts that the plan would impermissible strip secured tax claimants of their liens without having first paid all taxes and interest by treating those secured claims in the same manner as priority

tax claims. And they also make various other allegations with respect to taxing matters including payment of its claim over a six year period would be objectionable and other assertions. They also assert that the plan violates section 1129(a)(7) of the Code because in a liquidation scenario Pima County would receive payment of its tax claim in full.

THE COURT: All right. Is anyone present for Pima County?

MR. YUSUFOV: (Indiscernible).

THE COURT: Yes, okay. Sir, the debtors have stated on the record and pointed to the provision of the plan that has liens surviving. I don't know if it may be fruitful, offline, while we're at lunch for you to speak with someone about the plan. I think your objection might be resolvable, conceivably.

MR. YUSUFOV: I'm not able (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm saying is, if you give your phone number, now, to -- to -- on the record, someone from the debtors will contact you. I -- I have a feeling that your objection may be resolvable as a number of the other objections have been that are somewhat similar to this, if you want to do that.

MR. YUSUFOV: (Indiscernible). Let me just address, briefly, if you would (indiscernible).

THE COURT: No, let me -- Mr. Butler, why don't you repeat what I said.

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MR. BUTLER: All right. Sir, I -- the Court had asked if you would give your phone number on the record so that you could be contacted again by debtor's counsel. His statement was that seeing as the debtor's have acknowledged on the record that the plan is not stripping any liens and the liens are going to survive the Chapter 11 case, the Court indicated the view that this should be a resolvable objection. If you would like to engage us over the lunch break we're happy to call you if you'd give us your telephone number. MR. YUSUFOV: Certainly. My phone number is 520-740-5750. And, Your Honor, if I may, I think I can partially address the objection right now. THE COURT: Well, I'd rather you -- I think we may be able to avoid that if -- if you speak with the debtors. Because I think -- my -- I have a pretty good belief that it's -- it's something that can be resolved without having to have oral argument or a ruling on. So I'm going to ask the debtors to give you a call once we adjourn for lunch. And you'll have a chance to make this argument later if you can't

MR. YUSUFOV: Thank you, Your Honor. May I be excused at this time?

THE COURT: Yes.

resolve it with them.

MR. YUSUFOV: Thank you.

THE COURT: But keep your phone by you.

78 1 MR. YUSUFOV: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next objection that is 4 unresolved is at docket number 11869, Equistar Chemicals LP. 5 Equistar seeks to reserve its right -- it's claimed right of 6 setoff and objects to the plan it disallows or impairs claims 7 of setoff or offset that would result in the discharge of 8 Equistar's alleged secured claim without providing it the 9 equivalent of its claim. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Is anyone from Equistar present or 11 on the phone? All right. I would have -- I would have 12 suggested the same approach but we'll just deal with this at 13 oral argument. My understanding is the debtor's acknowledge 14 that a valid setoff claim is a lien under the Bankruptcy Code. 15 MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And therefore it's preserved under the 17 plan. It's not stripped away. 18 MR. BUTLER: That's correct, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Unless of course you haven't -- you 20 haven't filed a proof of claim or your claim's disallowed. 21 MR. BUTLER: Right. I mean, with all the normal 22 claims administration caveats, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Right. Okay. 24 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next one I believe that 25 is still not specifically settled -- bear with me one moment --

is docket number 11883, Audio MPEG, Inc. This is an intellectual property dispute and there is an objection that the license -- the assumption of a license agreement -- assumption of a license agreement that should not be assumable or assignable based on bankruptcy law and non-bankruptcy law basis. There's a -- they have a series of objections but this all relates to intellectual property disputes with respect to their license and what they think they're entitled to.

This is also, I believe, the only declarant -- the only objection that has a declarant attached to it, that I'm aware of. And we have discussed -- there was a declaration that was presented to the debtors of a Mr. Lancaster. We have agreed that Mr. Lancaster would be made available for deposition at a later time. We're not stipulating to the facts set forth in his declaration. We reserve our rights to contest it. The debtors understand the purpose of the declaration was to show standing to make legal objections to the plan. And we don't object to its admission for that limited purpose. We didn't -- the declarant was not presented to us for cross examination. I don't believe the declarant's here for -- for -- at court.

THE COURT: Well, let me -- let me just -- this is an objection to assumption of this license?

MR. BUTLER: Among other things.

THE COURT: Well, I'm just wondering, is this

something that is part of the confirmation hearing?

MR. BUTLER: Well, Your Honor, I think some of the relief -- some of the relief ultimately is. I do believe that we could put this off to another day but that would have to be, you know, I'd have to hear what counsel thinks.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. DOWD: Your Honor, if I could be heard briefly.

Mary Joe Dowd on behalf of the objector, the intellectual property patent licensor. A clarification, we did submit a declaration and it's my understanding that we have an agreement with debtor's counsel that it could be -- it's admissible insofar as it goes for the purposes of giving us standing to raise the legal issues that will be relevant for this hearing. It's not being offered with respect to a determination of an amount of a cure claim. We agree that there will be further discovery on that at a later date.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. DOWD: In terms of some of the objections that we note, do go to the issue of the cure amount and we agree and understand that those are for a later hearing. However, we did object to the scope of the third-party releases to the extent that they impact these world-wide licenses that we've granted. Our concern is the breadth of the releases in terms of not wanting to cut off our rights against parties that are not covered by the license agreement such that if we have a cure

claim against the debtor and it's assumed, if the third-party release is to broad, for example for goods that they sell in the aftermarket, you could read it to have released that. I'm not sure that that was their intent but we object to the breadth of the third-party release which is a confirmation objection.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well it sounds to me, then, that if this isn't resolved during the lunch break it will be dealt with at oral argument because it really does go -- it's not really an evidentiary issue so much as an argument about the release language.

MS. DOWD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. But it may be resolvable at the lunch break. If the particular concern that Audio MPEG has about the release, I'm not sure -- I'm not sure this is something the debtors mean to cover.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, we can continue to talk with -- we've been talking with this particular objector for --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: So we'll continue those discussions at lunch.

THE COURT: All right. Well, now that things are imminent maybe everyone'll be a little more focused.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next objection is objection 11888, Fujikura America, Inc. This is objections

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relating to certain executory contracts to be assumed by the debtors, including contracts for which they allegedly did not receive cure notices. And they assert the plan must provide for the payment in cash on the effective date of all defaults under these executory contracts. And insofar as the objection is that it has to be paid on the effective date, that's not what our plan says. Our plan says on the later of the effective date or the date in which the cure claim is, if they have a cure claim, that cure claim is something that we allow by --THE COURT: Okay. So this is an issue of law too. MR. BUTLER: Yes. THE COURT: All right. So we'll deal with this during oral argument. MR. BUTLER: I don't know whether Fujikura's here. MR. DREMLUCK: Your Honor, may I be heard? THE COURT: Yes. I'm just now trying to figure out whether we're going to have -- whether you're -- you're not putting on evidence are you? MR. DREMLUCK: No, I'm not, Your Honor. I think we can resolve this. And if I may, Robert Dremluck, Seyforth Shaw for Fujikura America.

executory contracts that seemed to have slipped through the

cracks. I've shared some information with representative of

What's happened is this, there are up to about five

the company earlier this morning with respect tot hose. And I think what we can do during the lunch break is identify three of those five contracts that continue to be ongoing and the cure amounts that we believe are due that did not get a cure notification from the debtor. It's really a housekeeping matter, I think, to clean up this issue as to what the cure amount is and then treat it under the plan as -- as a cash cure.

THE COURT: Okay. If it can be resolved, that's fine. If it -- if there's an open cure dispute and you still have your plan objection then I'll resolve it at oral argument based on the law.

MR. DREMLUCK: Understood. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. Your Honor, the next objection that I have as still pending is objection docket number 11894. This is AT&T who objects to the plan on the basis that the contracts are to be assumed without payment in full of the prepetition and post-petition amounts owed. And they're asking us to be compelled -- for you to compel us to cure all the defaults under the assumed contract.

We don't view this as an objection to confirmation.

We think article 8 of the plan provides all of the mechanics

for how to deal with this issue.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BUTLER: That's -- that's --

THE COURT: Is anyone here for AT&T? Well, again, this is similar, I think, to the Fujikura issue except that there's no chance of resolving it in the interim. And so, I'll rule on it as a matter of law as to what a debtor's duty is when there's a pending --

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- motion to assume or reject as far as the timing of when that has to be performed.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor,

11908 is the next -- docket 11908 is the next objection. This
is an objection by Riverside Claims, LLC, which asserts that
the plan violates Sections 1129(a)(1) and 1122 of the Code by
misclassifying things. They have a classification objection.
They have an objection that the plan doesn't pay in full, that
it's not providing fair and equitable treatments of claims, it
violates the absolute priority rule. That -- that postpetition interest should accrue until the effective date of the
plan not just until January 31, 2008 as the plan currently
states. And that we can't meet the cramdown tests, which I
think are inapplicable here, but the cramdown tests, under
1129(b), they have -- they object to sub-con and a variety of
other basis.

THE COURT: Okay. Is counsel for Riverside here?

MR SCHMIDT: (Indiscernible). I don't know if you

85 1 can hear me way in the back here. 2 THE COURT: I can. Do you anticipate presenting 3 evidence? 4 MR. SCHMIDT: I don't, Your Honor. And I'd just like 5 the opportunity to speak with debtor's counsel during the lunch break and perhaps this is resolvable. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Otherwise we'll deal with it at 7 8 oral argument. 9 MR. BUTLER: All right. Your Honor, the next 10 objection that's still pending is at docket number 11927, the 11 Timken Company. They are asserting unfair discrimination 12 between the treatment for cured claims and general unsecured 13 claims because cured claims aren't getting post-petition 14 interest and unsecured claims are. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Is anyone here for Timken? 16 MR. SULLIVAN: James Sullivan, McDermott Will & Emery 17 on behalf of Timken, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. SULLIVAN: We wouldn't anticipate any evidentiary 20 issues. 21 THE COURT: All right. So again this is just a 22 legal -- a legal dispute. 23 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next objector is at 24 docket number 11935. This is Law Debenture Trust Company of

New York. And this is an objection to the mechanics in the

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plan on how their fees are being paid and they're therefore asserting a violation of 1123(a)(4). I think someone's here from --

MR. JONAS: Yes, Your Honor. Jeff Jonas from Brown Rudnick for Law Debenture.

THE COURT: Is there -- is there -- there was some allusion in the debtor's reply brief that you all are still discussing how to deal with the indentured trustee fee issue?

MR. BUTLER: We had proposed mechanics; so far those mechanics have been unacceptable to the indentured trustee.

THE COURT: All right. Well, if they're not acceptable I'll deal with this at -- in oral argument.

MR. FOX: Your Honor, Edward Fox. Wilmington Trust also has the same objection, just so you're aware. There is some changes that were made in the proposed confirmation order.

THE COURT: I saw it. Yeah, I saw that.

MR. FOX: We sent back to the debtors, last evening, and I have a copy for them if they need hard copies, of some additional language to address the mechanical issues that, you know, doesn't go to the substance of it but in our view would then resolve that issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Well maybe -- maybe you can --

MR. FOX: Yeah, I would hope that we can --

THE COURT: -- talk about that with one of the debtor's counsel and Law Debenture's counsel.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, docket number 11938 is the UAW objection which is proceeding. Docket number 11939 is the lead plaintiff and the prospective class objection which, I think, goes, I think, to a release point actually.

THE COURT: I'm aware -- there's no evidence on this one. This is just discuss at oral argument, right?

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: And there will be a second presentation on our settlement papers.

THE COURT: Right. That may moot it. Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, the next objection, I'm now on page 28, going to docket number 11940 is the objection filed by certain retiree claimants. This was a protective objection that was filed in the event that a settlement was unable to be finalized. I know we've been working on that. I don't know what the results are and whether there are counsel here to press the objection.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: This is the retiree objection.

MR. SCHMIDT: Your Honor, Erik Schmidt again,
Herrick Feinstein. I understood that this was a different
process (indiscernible). I'm only local counsel. Counsel was
going to appear by phone. I don't think there are evidentiary
issues, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. BUTLER: The --

THE COURT: Well they -- there better be -- there should be some confirmation of it because then otherwise either side runs some risk that I'm going to make a ruling that they won't like. So --

MR. BUTLER: Right. I mean --

THE COURT: But since it was couched the way it was couched, I have a feeling -- well, I think they better get in touch with the debtor.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, objection -- docket number 11944 is the objection of Equity Corporate Housing. This is an objection arguing that the discount rights offering violates 502(c) the absent (indiscernible) rule, and other matters. They have a series of objections and this is -- this is a creditor -- may be -- is an alleged creditor of class 6C.

THE COURT: Okay. Is anyone here for that objector or on the phone for Equity Corporate Housing? All right. So there's -- they're going to rely on their papers, I guess.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. Your Honor, the next objection that I have marked as still being pending is objection 11957.

And this is the objection of Fiduciary Counselors, Inc., where they joined the PBGC objections and arguing that there is a problem with Section 722(d). I think this is -- they're joining the PBGC objection which, I think, we have resolved

provided the language that we agree with the PBGC's, a fact accepted by Your Honor, and they also -- they also had asked for some other findings under the plan. I don't know whether they're here to press the objection or not.

MS. CALOWAY: Your Honor, Mary Caloway, Buchanan
Ingersoll and Rooney on behalf of Fiduciary Counselors. I just
learned this morning from Mr. Butler's presentation that the
objection of the PBGC had been resolved. That had been our
primary concern and why we filed a joinder. Subject to, over
the lunch break, confirming that the language is what we were
shown yesterday, that portion of our objection would -- would
be resolved.

We had asked for the addition of four words to the order. It's not the end of the world if they're not in. I disagree that their addition would render the confirmation order redundant somehow. But to answer your question --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. CALOWAY: -- we probably won't be pressing it and there would certainly be no evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Objection number 11973 is the ERISA lead plaintiffs. I think this is the same -- the same as the 11939.

MR. GORRO: That's right, Your Honor. Gary Gorro for the ERISA lead plaintiffs.

THE COURT: This may be -- this may be mooted out by

90 1 the hearing on the -- on the MDL settlement. 2 MR. GORRO: I hope it is, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MR. BUTLER: The next objection, Your Honor, is 5 objection 12012 from Wilmington Trust Company. 6 MR. FOX: Your Honor, we just -- Edward Fox. We just addressed the fee issue. The other issue is whether the 7 8 confirmation is appropriate until they have the commitments. 9 THE COURT: And do you have any -- any witnesses or 10 evidentiary presentation on the feasibility issue? 11 MR. FOX: It's all in already. Just five, ten minutes argument. That's all. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 14 MR. BUTLER: The next -- the next objector is --15 that's open is at 12013. this is Mr. Larry Vanderpool who 16 was -- it was filed after the objection deadline but objects to 17 the information provided to employees in connection with 18 various union memoranda understanding and asserts the 19 information provided was misleading. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Is Mr. Vanderpool here or on the 21 phone or his counsel? All right. So we'll deal with that at 22 oral argument. 23 MR. BUTLER: The next objection I already mentioned, 24 Mr. Helizon. We already discussed this. So the next objection

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would be, and these are all -- most of these now are late filed

objections. Objection number 12017 from Robert W. Ward. The objector asserts as a shareholder he's entitled to the same percentage of organized -- of ownership in reorganized Delphi as he had in pre-petition Delphi. So we'd like to ride through. And the -- that's his assertion, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ward, are you here? All right. That'll be dealt with.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. We've dealt with 12026 which will be argued. The next one is docket number 12079,

Orwell W. Write (ph.). An assertion because he worked for GM for over thirty years, his pension plan should not have been transferred to Delphi upon separation. And that his flow back opportunities to GM should have better explained to him. This was a late filed objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Write are you on the phone or is counsel for Mr. Write on the phone? All right. So that'll be dealt with at oral argument.

MR. BUTLER: The next objection, Your Honor, is the objection of Mr. Miller, Keith Miller. He asserts that he was not provided sufficient time to return his ballot because he did not receive it from his proxy in a timely manner. And his objection is late filed at docket number 12080.

THE COURT: Okay. Did he make a provisional vote?

MR. BUTLER: I don't know, Your Honor. I don't -- I
don't believe so but I don't know.

92 1 THE COURT: Do we know who he is? Is he a creditor 2 or --3 MR. BUTLER: I don't know anything about Mr. Miller 4 other than --5 THE COURT: Than what he filed. 6 MR. BUTLER: -- what he filed. I could go back 7 and --8 THE COURT: Well, it may be moot. But we'll deal 9 with it at oral argument. 10 MR. BUTLER: Docket number 12081 is the next 11 objection. This is the Monroe County Water Authority. And 12 they -- they've -- they filed late objection as a utility. 13 They assert the payment of the claims in the form of stock is 14 unacceptable. That they'll -- that the -- Monroe County is not 15 permitted to accept stock. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Is anyone here from Monroe County 17 or on the phone? Okay. So that'll get dealt with at oral 18 argument. 19 MR. BUTLER: And finally, Your Honor, is the late filed letter objection of Naomi M. Fry (ph.). Ms. Fry asserts 20 21 that new common stock should be valued at \$79.93 cents per 22 share. This should be effectuated for all shareholders as if 23 they filed a class action. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Is Ms. Fry present or on the phone 25 or her representative? Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, for the record I ask those on the telephone and those here in the hearing room whether there are any objections that have not been waived or withdrawn that I have not called and discussed with the Court?

So, Your Honor, I think those are the balance of the objections. I think, Your Honor, it would be helpful to take an extended lunch break so that we can try and work with the folks that have been -- who have indicated they want to proceed with their objections and perhaps come back at 2:30 or something like that.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that's a good idea. I would like to meet, however, and everyone else can go including, you know, your colleagues. But I'd like to meet with counsel for the debtors and the two unions if I could, just briefly. So my clerks will bring you around to the conference room.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Recess from 12:35 till 3:03 PM)

ı	Pg 94 of 95					
						94
1						
2	INDEX					
3						
4	WITNESS	EXAMINA	TION BY	7	PAGE	
5	Dean R. Unrue	Mr. But	ler		60	
6	Randall Eisenberg	Mr. Butler			68	
7						
8	EXHIBITS					
9	DEBTOR'S	DESCRIP	TION		PAGE	
10	59	Declara	tion of		45	
11		Eric Ku	rtzman			
12	554	Deposition of Eric			45	
13		Kurtzman				
14	60	Declaration of			46	
15		Jane Su	Jane Sullivan			
16	553	Deposition of Jane			46	
17		Sullivan				
18	95	Voting Reports and			46	
19	Certification of					
20	Balloting Agents					
21	1-555				53	
22						
23	RULINGS					
24		P	age	Line		
25	Settlement is Appro-	ved 3	1	8		

	95				
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